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Krieg und Kapitalismus. By WERNER SOMBART. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1913. 8vo, pp. viii+232. M. 6.

If heretofore, in all inquiries into the effects of war on national economic life, only its destructive character has been kept in view, Sombart in this book undertakes for the first time to demonstrate its constructive nature. He endeavors to show in how far militarism can be considered the creative source of modern capitalism.

The strong influence which militarism has exerted upon the development of modern capitalism is due primarily to the fact that, owing to the enormous expansion of armies as well as of navies in nearly all of the old countries, war has caused the first demand for uniform products in large quantities (*Massenbedarf*) and has thus necessarily led to the creation of large-scale methods of production. And this demand, which manifested itself in the most diverse fields, that of clothing, of arms, of food, and of maritime transportation, led all the more rapidly to production on a capitalistic basis as the states passed more and more to a uniform standard of military equipment. Thus for instance the textile, copper, tin, iron, and shipbuilding industries even at an early date assumed under the influence of militarism the form of large-scale production. This took place first of all in commerce, which early took possession of business transactions between the military administration and the individual producers. Large-scale trade and large-scale production have received their first impetus from militarism. Even though militarism hindered the accumulation of capital by the burden which it imposed on the population, it furthered it all the more in other ways. The first great fortunes such as those of the Fuggers and Rothschilds owe their origin to war.

Sombart confines his inquiry to the period extending from the origin of modern armies down to the end of the eighteenth century, which may be considered as the most decisive years for the history of modern capitalism. For him there is no doubt that for this early capitalistic period militarism has been the mainspring of capitalistic organization.

The book, which is distinguished by abundance of the material used and by clear organization of the subject, constitutes a valuable contribution to the history of modern capitalism.

American Syndicalism. The I.W.W. By JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS. New York: Macmillan, 1913. 12 mo, pp. 264. \$1.50 net.

This book may well be entitled a sequel to the author's *Social Unrest*. Mr. Brooks does not confine himself in this book to a treatment of the I.W.W. but treats also of anarchism, socialism, and European syndicalism, "on the ground that our tantalizing I.W.W. are not otherwise to be understood" and that, "Beyond socialism, these [anarchism, syndicalism, and the I.W.W.] represent the most revolutionary phases of social and economic revolt" (Preface). Perhaps in the course of time the I.W.W. may come to mean all